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AND GENERAL NEWS.

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MASONIC MAXIMS.—Live a life of faith and hope! Believe in God's great purpose toward the human race. Believe in the mighty power of truth and love. Believe in the capacities and greatness of human nature. Carry to your work a truthful spirit. Do not waste your health in wailing over the times. Strive to make them better. Do not be disheartened by evils. Feel through your whole soul that evil is not the mightiest power in the universe; that it is permitted only to call forth the energy of love, wisdom, persuasion and prayer for its removal. Understand that this is the greatest power which God gives to man—the power of acting generously on the soul of his brother; of communicating to others a divine spirit, of awakening in others a heavenly light, which is to outlive the stars.—*Masonic Mirror.*

VALUE OF SALT.—If too little salt be taken in the food, instinct forces every animal to supply the deficiency by eating it separately. The wild buffalo frequents the salt licks of Northwestern America; the wild animals in the central parts of Southern Africa are a sure prey to the hunter who conceals himself beside a salt spring; and our domestic animals run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this luxury. From time immemorial it has been known that without salt man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. When Cook and Foster landed in Oahete they astonished the natives who saw them eating white powder with every morsel of meat; and every one remembers Man Friday's expressive repudiation of salt. But the savages who ate no "white powder" ate fish, and cooked their flesh in sea-water, rich in salt. In several parts of Africa men are sold for salt; and on the gold coast it is the most precious of all commodities. On the coast of Sierra Leone, a man will sell his sister, his wife, or his child for salt, not having learned the art of distilling it from the sea.

USE OF KNOWLEDGE.—Some men think that the gratification of curiosity is the end of knowledge; some the love of fame; some the pleasure of dispute; some the necessity of supporting themselves by their knowledge; but the real use of all knowledge is this, that we should dedicate that reason which was given us by God to the use and advantage of man.—*Lord Bacon.*

Kindness to all must be the oblation most acceptable to Him, who in creating all, could have no motive but their happiness.

A business man of our acquaintance is so scrupulously exact in all his doings, that whenever he pays a visit, he always will in it upon taking a receipt.

A BODY DISINTERRED UPON THE EVIDENCE OF A GHOST.—A new settler by the name of Van Wart, a relation of one of the captors of Andre, who had taken up his quarters in a house recently occupied by a widow then deceased, testified to the nocturnal visits of an apparition, whom the neighbors supposed to be no other than the woman's ghost. From what transpired during these visitations, it was supposed she had been murdered by her brother-in-law for the sake of concealing some crime committed years before. The matter was made the subject of legal investigation, and Van Wart's testimony taken in full, under oath, by the magistrate before a jury. The grave was opened and the body examined, to ascertain if her death had been caused by poison, probably the only instance in this country, at least, of a corpse being disinterred upon the evidence of a ghost. The appearance of the dead was startlingly like the description given by the ghost seer, who had never seen her living, but nothing was found to justify the condemnation of the accused, who was accordingly released, and left the country. The physician who attended the woman in her last illness, and was supposed to be implicated in the deed, also quitted the community.—*Mrs. Elletts' Pioneer Women of the West.*

TOUCHING.—It is said of one of the earls of Roden, that there stood in his stately hall a strong box, on which were painted the words, "To be saved first in case of fire." After the earl's death, it was opened in expectation of finding some rich treasure; but nothing was found save the toys of an only and departed child, whose memory by these simple relics he sought fondly to cherish.

O DEATH! best and truest friend of humanity! why have the fears and superstitions of men made thee a grisly phantom of terror? The flower falleth to the earth, and from its seed springs a richer abundance in the future; so shall the soul of man expand as a flower in the glories of the perfect day.

RICH MEN OF NEW YORK.—According to the tax-list there are one hundred and fifty millionaires in New York city each with incomes, say of nearly a hundred thousand a year; five hundred semi-millionaires, with incomes of forty or fifty thousand a year; while the property owned in the city and suburbs is valued at some seven hundred millions of dollars, and the population is enumerated at a million and a half.

DANGER NEAR.—A French philosopher predicts that the accumulation of ice at the South Pole will eventually tip up the earth, bringing new continents to light and deluging the old. This event is to take place five thousand years hence.—*Call.*

The Rescue.

[After the "Sippurim."]

(CONTINUED.)

Dear reader, accept my thanks for patiently following me through my story so far. If you are tired, please rest a little; so that I may at last make you acquainted with R. Mordecai, the man of whom you may not regret to hear more.

Some how Jewish life in the middle ages was different, quite different from what it is now; and before it will be what it ought to be, it will have again to be different from what it is now. We, in our days, are, in many respects, what our neighbors round us are: we eat, drink, play, dance, smoke, borrow and lend, gain and lose, live and die, exactly as the world round us do. We are so far assimilated with the nations round us that we can scarce be called any more a "peculiar people," much less "a holy nation." Not so the Jew of the middle ages: he showed his nationality and his faith in every manifestation of life. You saw his religion in his dress, which was garnished with fringe, to remember the commandments of God; his house was ornamented with a mezuzah, with the name of the Almighty on it, and, on asking *ma-zoth*, "what is this?" the answer would directly lead you to his peculiarity. We do not know what to say about these days. The spirit of our age is set against religious signs, and that spirit is partly right. The Jewish life in the middle ages had its evils, and its evil consequences; it paralyzed, as you would say, our free actions; it subjugated the whole man to an ideal world, and deprived him of his free will; the man was fenced in on every side. Still, on the other hand, that life had its joys, its comforts, after all; while our worldly life has its troubles and its evils. They looked continually to Heaven, and lost many of the enjoyments of earth: we cling too much to earth, and, as there is a heaven, and none of the higher gifts are to be acquired without toil and preparation, numbers of us must stand a poor chance for a happy hereafter. But, as it is not my object to write sermons, I leave you earnestly to consider your own eternal welfare, and return to my story.

R. Mordecai was the only son of R. Gershon, a rich goldsmith. Already in his youth he showed indications of those qualities which graced his future life. His father being brought in business in connection with the nobility and the clergy, he had his son brought up in a moral way than was usual for Jews in those countries at that time. For you know that, as the world despised the Jew, so the Jew in return spurned the world. The most learned rabbis of those days were quite ignorant in matters not belonging to religion. They despised al-

those branches which now are considered necessary to men of education.

Suddenly circumstances changed; several losses reduced the means of his father, so that he was not even able to meet his liabilities. In a land where insolvency is not equal with smartness, this inability affected the health of R. Gershon; he soon succumbed, and R. Mordecai was left an orphan at the age of seventeen. Standing alone in the world, (for he had lost his mother in his infancy,) he resolved by perseverance to restore the lost name of his father. He continued the trade of the same, and in five years he succeeded in his purpose. He felt relieved in the consciousness of having fulfilled an act of piety to a departed parent, and gained the reputation of a man of integrity for himself. In the meantime, he had made the acquaintance of the daughter of a neighbor; but he was poor, having bared himself of all means at his command to satisfy his father's creditors. But soon the object of his love also lost her parents, and when the edict of the king banished the Jews from Bohemia, and the orphan girl knew not whether to turn her steps, Mordecai offered to share his fate with her. They married previous to their departure for Poland, whither most of the refugees turned their footsteps. Bella followed her young husband. This happened in the year 1542. The cause of the banishment was the suspicion that the Jews had an understanding with the Turks. But this having proved unfounded, all the satisfaction that was given them was, that they were called back in the year 1550. But, though all did not return, R. Mordecai and his wife belonged to those who again returned to settle at Prague. There his character and his liberal education gained him a respectable position; his industry was rewarded in Poland and in Bohemia with more than a competency. It was about a year after the return from Poland that R. Mordecai did the act related in our story. He followed the bent of his conscience; he sacrificed the whole of his fortune to restore a young man to life and a family to its honor. The act was done; his fortune was irretrievable for the moment. As what we do not possess seems the most desirable to us, rueful thoughts stole upon the mind of R. Mordecai, after his parting with his means. To give the whole of your means away; and that to a stranger!—Life is uncertain; how if some mishap should call you away from your family, what is to become of them? Such thoughts would occupy Mordecai for some time; when again he would try to console himself in the consciousness of having done an act of which nobler minds only were capable, and which gave him some hope, that a reward of heaven in leaving him here to provide for his own as he had done for others.

(To be Continued.)

A SCHOOLMASTER belonging to a small village in France, was deputed to compliment Louis XIV., as he passed through. A nobleman who knew the place to be celebrated for an annual fair of asses, asked him in the middle of his speech, "how they sold last year." "My Lord," said the pedagogue, "those of your color and size fetched little or nothing," and finished his harangue amid the applause of thousands.

Opinion of S. R. Hirsch.

"The erection of a statue, i. e. of a human figure of bronze, stone, or other material, is, according to Jewish law, prohibited in any place and for any object."

"In like manner does the Jewish law distinctly prohibit the erection of a monument, utterly devoid of any image, of a pillar, a stone, &c., for purposes of divine worship, and be it even to gather around it for the worship of the Holy One. (See Maim. Accum vi. 6.)

Not quite as explicit is the decision concerning the erection of such a monument, not for purposes of divine worship. According to ש"ת"מ"בכמ"ח"ש"ח" it almost appears that the erection of a pillar, &c., not for purposes of worship even, was unlawful, and that, consequently, the passage of Maim., cited above, had to be construed, that the erection of a Mazebah in general, and be it even for the worship of the Holy One, was not permitted. But the facts recorded in Joshua iv. 24, 26, 27, 1 Samuel vii. 12, testify that even after the promulgation of the Mosaic law, the erection of stones as monuments for profane purposes was not prohibited by the law.

"But you have yourselves indicated in your esteemed communication, that you desire to observe in this question not only the express dicta of the law, but also the received usage in Israel, and that the project was only then intended to be executed, if it was not in conflict with the 'laws and usages of Israel.'"

"Looking upon this question in this light, it would indeed appear that the historical usage in Israel, prevailing throughout the whole Jewish past, would declare itself against the erection of a monument in honor of a man. As far as our knowledge reaches in ante-Mosaic or post-Mosaic times, monuments in commemoration of events, or in relation to memorable localities, are to be found; monuments as honorary mementoes of men are not to be found. Only one example is met with, that a monument was erected in commemoration of a man, and this—a vain man—Abalom, had erected to himself during his lifetime. However large the number of the great men of our nation (and there is assuredly no other nation which more gratefully cherishes the memory of its heroes in intellect and virtue, it has honored their memories by every thing else except by monuments of metal or stone.) And although no evidence can be deduced from the non-perception of a certain fact אנה ראה ש"י Yoreh Deah כשפט"ח 37] with regard to a custom, and more especially such a one that runs through a period of several thousand years with thousandfold opportunities, the non-occurrence may certainly serve as a proof that usage did not regard it admissible.

"Let it not be objected that the period of exile under oppression and persecution was not favorable to the erection of such monuments. The Spanish epoch afforded full liberty; and although it could boast of not a few great men who, during their lifetime, had been honored as benefactors of their nation, some even in a princely manner, yet nobody even thought of honoring their memory by a monument. Nay, still more. Even in the time of the second temple, when, especially under the kings of the Asmonean

and Herodian houses, personal attributes were made improperly conspicuous, and love of pomp and the aping of Grecian and Roman customs particularly invited to the erection of such monuments, we find that towers, castles, towns, &c., were built in commemoration of men, but to erect columns and similar monuments—as far as my memory serves—was not ventured. Taking all this into consideration, the assumption will appear well founded, that Jewish custom is decidedly opposed to the erection of columns and similar monuments to the memory of men.

"Now you have intimated in your esteemed communication that in the settlement of this question not only the laws but also the usages of Israel should be taken into account. It is, moreover, a religious law of Israel to conscientiously observe the usage of Israel; hence the violation of a Jewish custom of this kind would be a direct infringement of the Jewish religious law.

"It is true, honored sirs, that, according to this view of the case, you are prevented from executing your design, quite laudable in itself, to honor the memory of a philanthropist in this manner; yet, in the abstract, let us rejoice that Jewish custom denies to itself the erection of pillars, &c., prohibited by the law.

"Let us preserve this Jewish custom, which, considering the untitled name of the greatest distinction—גדול מרבן שמו—means also to honor most the memory of the distinguished dead by the very refusal of the commonest tomb עושי נפשות לצדיקים, because, as the motive expresses, לזכרונם זכרונם they have erected for themselves, by their words and deeds, the most indestructible monument.

"Let us, in particular, preserve the Jewish custom which, until now, has honored the memory of deceased distinguished men only by good, useful, and salutary works, and has thus in truth זכור צדיק לעולם, caused the memory of the righteous after their death to redound to the blessing of the living.

"Let us not forget that the Jewish mind does not recognize any thing praiseworthy in the erection of not useful and salutary, although magnificent structures. [End. v. ירושלמי ש"ל.] A Rabbi who, on passing a magnificent synagogue, boasted כמה ממן שקעו אבותי האן, "How much money have my fathers sunk here?" received as reply, כמה נפשות שקעו אבותיך צאן, "How many souls have they sunk here!" Were there no people in need of assistance to enable them to study the law? And thus I believe, honored sirs, will you perhaps share my conviction, that were you to devote, in honor of the name of the deceased, the interest of the amount which the erection of a monument would cost towards the annual bestowal of a physical, intellectual, or moral benefit upon even a single human soul, you would honor his memory, the more he was actually deserving such honor, in a more Jewish, i. e. truer and worthier manner, than by the most magnificent monument which you may execute in bronze or marble.

Please accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, honored sirs, Yours, truly, HIRSCH.

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value did reside if there was actually any in them.

Take this medicine when your digestive organs are dis-
ordered and your blood is impure, it will surely act on
your bowels.

Take this medicine when you have a cold, and it will
make you perspire freely.

Take this medicine when your urinary and absorbing
organs are disordered and it will act on your kidneys—it
penetrates every part of your body, searches even the
most remote and secret recesses of your system; and re-
moves the disease located there—it restores healthy ac-
tion and gives tone to every organ in the human body—
there ore it has rightfully deserved the name it bears:
Health Restorative.

The Doctor who is averse to all patent medicines,
wishes it to be understood that the above medicine is no
such thing, but that he has, through the introduction of
this medicine with its treatise and directions for use,
made every sufferer to be his own physician in the above
named diseases.

Thinking it under my dignity to follow the mode of
quacks by appending certificates of physicians or private
persons which is too well known, can be had for certain
remunerations, applications of friends, or by the mode of
boring a man half to death, for even the most worthless
trash, I will therefore leave it to those in want of medicine
to inquire personally of men that have been cured by my
medicines of the above diseases, and who can be found
in almost every city and village throughout the State, I
consider such personal conviction far superior to certi-
ficates of persons that are far from being known to them
in want of medical aid.

But should any one care for written testimonials or cer-
tificates regarding the cures performed by this medicine
they might call at my office, and I will show them certi-
ficates of true merit, which have been sent to me volun-
tarily, without any plying for them, or by boring individuals
to get them.

To satisfy the most scrupulous of men, also as a guar-
antee to those that have not had the opportunity of
knowing, the Doctor by reputation or personally, I have
adjoined to every bottle of the Anti-Rheumatic Cordial the
certificate under oath of one of the most celebrated anal-
ytical chemists in the United States, that there are no
minerals nor poisons contained in this medicine, although
it is a very powerful medicine, and has a very strong ac-
tion on the human system, which it necessarily must have
to overcome the action of disease of such malignant
character.

For sale by
Bush street, 3d house from corner Montgomery, next to
Platt's Music Hall.
REDINGTON & CO., Clay street.
MCKILL, cor. Washington and Battery, Agents.

PIONEER WATER-CURE
ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. BOURNE'S
ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND
VAPOR BATHS!

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET
STREETS.

Only \$1 per Bath!
AND LESS.

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED
As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the
blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve
appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal
warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable
aids in the cure of all diseases; but especially Rheuma-
tism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c., and for
Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are abso-
lutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until
hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury
its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons
A department for ladies, which is attended by
competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated,
quently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up
in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impos-
sible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen;
The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered to
persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.
CONSULTATION FREE! 11119

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fore purchasing.

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Wedding Ceremonies, Balls, Parties
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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LIES, CREAM etc. for Wedding Ceremonies
and Parties, received by

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Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels
with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confection-
ery Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, at
the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is suffice
warranty of the superiority of his productions.

STECKLER'S



EXCHANGE,
Corner of Sansome & California sts.

This new and spacious hotel, centrally
located, merits the attention of every business man
visiting the city, as also of all those who love tranquility,
comfort, and good table.

Coaches will convey guests to and from the house.
EDWARD STECKLER, Proprietor

MRS. STDOLE'S
NEW YORK HOTEL.

Battery st. between Sacramento and
Commercial

NEW YORK HOTEL.—This spacious hotel
contiguous to the Sacramento boats, and cen-
trally located, has been leased by Mrs. Sto-
dole, long and favorably known in our com-
munity as the dispenser of the best things the
market affords. The hotel has been thorough-
ly refitted, and city boarders, as also strangers
from the country, will find this house a pleas-
ant and comfortable home.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

BEST AND CHEAPEST
HOTEL

THE STATE

NOW CONDUCTED on the EUROPEAN
PLAN.

Neat, Good and Cheap, at New York Prices!
GOOD LODGINGS, 50 CENTS PER NIGHT!
Shower Baths Free!

An extensive LIBRARY, MUSEUM and Reading
Room, Free to all the guests.

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Proprietor.

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MY HOUSE, ESTABLISHED SINCE A NUM-
ber of years, is well known to the commu-
nity. Gentlemen and families will find excellent
accommodations, both with BOARD and ROOMS,
reasonable charges

Weddings and Parties attended to at, in, or
out the house at the most reasonable rates.

Mrs. A. WARSCHAUER,
916 Stockton street, bet. Washington and Clay streets,

COMMUNICATIONS.

As the GLEANER, is not a party paper, we
are obliged to open our columns to certain ar-
ticles which it would have been better not
to be published.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

SAN FRANCISCO: JUNE 28, 1861.

Removal.

The new publication house on Commercial st., 2d house from Leidesdorf st., being finished, and the late growth and our devotion to our schools requiring to be nearer the school house, we again removed our office to the old spot which we occupied for almost four years.
The Office of the GLEANER is in the new building on Commercial st., near Leidesdorf, on the third floor, opposite B. & W. & Co.'s office.
Entrance 514 Commercial street, or 517 Clay street.
Office hours daily from 12—2 P. M.
Moneys and orders will be received any time of the day during our absence by Mo. Wolfe, at the same office.

רוח

Sat. and Sun. June 8th 9th.
שבתה עשר בנחמה Tuesday, June 25th.
ראש חודש Monday, July 8th.
תשעה באב Tuesday, July 16th.
ראש חודש Tuesday, Wednesday, Aug 6, 7.
ראש השנה (New Year) Thursday, Friday, Sept. 5-6.
יום כיפור [Day of Atonement] Saturday Sept. 14.
סוכות [Feast of Tabernacle] Thursday, Friday, Sept. 19, 20.
הושענא רבה Wednesday, Sept. 25.
עצרת Thursday Sept. 26.
שמיני חוריה Friday, Sept. 27.

Hephtsi-bah Devotions.

Hephtsi-bah Devotions are held at the School room, regularly every Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, and Sabbath morning, at half past ten o'clock.

Religious Instruction.

The Hephtsi-bah School, for Religious and Hebrew instruction, invites all the Hebrew children in this city to attend, regardless of their nationality.

While this School is open, and earnestly invites all children, regardless of pay, it is to be hoped that those parents who are able will contribute towards its support, and henceforth do their duty to their children and to their people.

Sessions.

At THE SCHOOL HOUSE.—Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday, at 9 a. m.

At THE OFFICE OF THE GLEANER.—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 p. m.

WORSHIP OF HEPHTSI-BAH SCHOOL, Friday Evening, at 5 p. m.
Sabbath Morning, at half past ten.
Parents will oblige by seeing that the children arrive at an early hour.

SCHOOL REMOVAL.

The Church on Sutter, near Stockton Street, formerly used by a German Lutheran Congregation, is now in the course of preparation for the Hephtsi-bah School.

The place will be so far ready for Sabbath morning as to give the pupils the necessary accommodations.

No Union Flag from the Synagogue.

We hear of Union flags wound round pulpits in churches, and we have seen them wave over churches. Why have we in no instance seen such a demonstration in, or above the synagogue?

The reasons are obvious:

The Synagogue, as a religious institution, is in its nature conservative.

The Synagogue has not received from the Union any provocation that should have induced her to secede.

The Union was the first Government in modern times to afford the Synagogue that protection which was due to her from other States, and was not granted her by any other.

The question at issue between the North and the South is about equal rights, and the Synagogue, which for years has advo-

cated that equality in relation to herself, and has but lately in part gained it for herself, cannot consistently secede from a Union which indirectly vindicates these equal rights for another race.

Therefore, whatever may be the relation of the individual members of the Synagogue, to the Union, South or North, as citizens—if such terms be at all applicable in the question before us—the Synagogue, as a Jewish religious institution, has had neither cause nor right to secede from a State that faithfully afforded her all she was promised or she could expect.

In the Union, church and State are separate. The Synagogue, mindful of this separation, maintains that dignified position to the State, which the State maintains towards the Synagogue or church, though friendly to each other, as such friendship is not explicitly declared on our part, the other part has to observe a dignified silence.

Under all these circumstances any demonstration of a continuance of loyalty would be uncalled for, undignified, and would render her suspicious. A faithful, sensible wife will never brook the indignity of bearing the mark "faithful" as a sign on her forehead: if she did, we would question her sense, or her honesty. To hoist any sign of a continuance of faithfulness of the Synagogue to the State, would be as much as a woman calling from the top of the house, "Look up at me, and behold, I have not divorced my husband."

But why have the churches displayed flags? To this we reply: The Synagogue is not to be guided by the church. If the managers of the church do not understand the position of the church to the State, we are glad that those of the Synagogue tacitly seem to realize it.

It is indeed strange that the church forgot the declaration of "My kingdom is not of this world." She also must have forgotten the saying: "He who does not profess me before men, him shall I not acknowledge before my Father who is in Heaven." Does the church in a State that does not acknowledge her before men, imitate her institutor if she by a "flag," (a symbol) acknowledges her before men?

Lastly, aside of all these arguments, the head of the church is Joshua of Nazareth; he is master of the building even, as the church must believe. Now, let any "servant of the church" ask himself: Suppose the master had resided in his church; in other words, imagine Jesus to reside personally in the church, would he, in these times, have ascended the steeple and displayed, or cause to be displayed, a flag from the top of the house, thereby declaring, "Behold, I am faithful; I give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar. Behold, I do not take up the sword." Surely, he could not; and why should the servant not act like the master would have under similar circumstances?

The synagogue has displayed no flag, and yet nobody questions her loyalty.

The faithful woman cannot disgrace herself by calling, "Behold, I am faithful and do not want to be divorced from a husband who has honestly kept himself to the promises of the marriage contract."

By these strictures we do not wish to intimate that the church may not, under certain circumstances, advise her mem-

bers how to treat political questions.—We cannot complain at seeing a separation from church and State; but we wish to see an intimate connection between religion and the State; and there may be times when religion may have to teach politics. We think it wise in the Mosaic economy that it makes no distinction between religion and politics.

As these points require illustration, we may come back upon them on another occasion.

POLAND.

The singular warfare in Poland continues between unarmed, petitioning multitudes, on the one hand, and a mere Cossack military government on the other. When mourning was prohibited by a military order of the day, and the police were ordered to strip off that seditious "party emblem," the women of Warsaw, it seems, were at first contumacious; some of them ventured still to appear in crape; and apparently thought that Gortschakoff's gens-d'armes would respect their tender sex; but this was not to be thought of; they are a dangerous and disaffected class, those women of Warsaw, and, moreover, ingenious in devising symbols and allusive devices, tending to excite rebellion. For years after the last attempt at a rising, in 1846, the Polish ladies, as is still remembered, would wear no bracelets but small golden fetters, clasped with a tiny handcuff. When they riveted on these cruel fetters upon the white arms in the world, and "snapped the lock," what man, wearing beard and sword, could rest in ignoble submission? This time, accordingly, the ladies have received a hint, that Gortschakoff will have none of their airs—if they appear in mourning, till further orders, the police are ordered to strip off every shred of black.

Next, the people behought themselves of praying, for the country, in the churches; it was a good thought—not so much religious as seditious. And thousands of men thronged the sanctuaries. To-day's news is—"That the Minister of Public Worship has strictly forbidden the country to be prayed for in the churches of Warsaw; and threatens the intervention of troops in case of non-compliance."—This is sharp practice.

After all, perhaps Poland is past praying for, until Russia shall be engaged in some great war—just as Ireland is, so long as England remains at peace with all Europe. It is said, also, that this dangerous condition of Poland, as it interests Austria and Prussia equally with Russia—and as France has a strong feeling of regard and sympathy for the Poles—will bring together Russia, Austria and Prussia, by the sure bond of a common interest and a common fear—and will thus throw France and England more than ever upon one another's friendship.—John Mitchell's Letters.

THANKS.—Mr. Benjamin expresses his thanks to Mr. Leopold Guggenheim of Nevada for his kind attention in remitting to him the new work.

OFFNER BRIEF.—We are told that the "Offner Brief" has found another translator by some hand in Cincinnati, published at Bock & Co.'s Office.

Nearly all the great men have passed through adversity: it is a stern but salutary school.

Communication.

"Time, the greatest innovator."—Bacon.

Editor Gleaner: It was my fortune to be present at the Broadway St. Synagogue last Sabbath eve; when the Rev. Doctor of said institution delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse, with "Religion" as a theme. Of course, the beauty and usefulness of an active and virtuous life was discussed; and the frivolity of outward devotion commented on. The remarks on the above premises, by the Rev. Doctor, were really pleasing, and no doubt commanded respect, as all such must, whether they come from the temple or the street lecturer.

I was a little surprised, sir, when for the first time in my life I heard a Jewish minister depreciating, in direct terms, a custom handed down to us through thousands of years by Israel's constancy to, and remembrance of the great teacher's earnest exhortation, found in Deut., chapt., 4th v.—"And they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes, and as signs shalt thou bind them upon thine hands."

Although we of the present age do not count, as the devotees of old, the number of letters contained in our sacred law, still, we hold in dear respect the entire code. If we do not, as a whole, devote that time to the observances above set forth, still, there are, among the home of Israel, those who even to this day "bind" these signs upon their hands, and

set these "frontlets" between their eyes: these must be respected, sir, and their devotion, as confined to those observances, must be held sacred; not merely the act in itself, but the grand source whence it emanates.

Time, and the force of circumstances, are masters of ideas as well as matter; and there are in our midst youths, who have seen their parents engaged in the peculiar forms as narrated in our great teacher's exhortation; but, it is hoped these children do not say to the aged parents, "These observances are obsolete, and, we think, useless." No, sir, this would be sinful, and well calculated to bring reproach from the paternal lips.—This same son, though loving his father, from some cause worked out by the slow device of time; imitates him not; he has arrived to the age of maturity and does not regard these forms as essential to the spirit of his Holy Faith. In his morals, he is correct, has the reputation of being honest, and obedient to the calls of society, and the wishes of his parents. He has been taught through revelation, and general history, the relative bearing of the Israelite on society, and the world at large, and has, oftentimes vindicated the truth of his faith before a sneering multitude;—but he does not "bind" these

"signs" upon his hands, nor set them as "frontlets" between his eyes. These he deems useless; but sir he does not say to his neighbor in faith, "These forms are not consistent with the high, and grand office of the Israelite, and might advantageously be discontinued." He does not assume this office; nay, he does not presume thus far on the workings of the unalterable nature, he knows that in the time of Moses there were men who could well dispense with this outward ceremony, and that there were those who needed the assistance of the outward sign to strengthen the weak and treacherous

heart. The same, with our age, and on the intelligence would say, that to continue to be through of Israel, until the shall have a "new" Mr. Editor, I wonder on the value of the fear, too much spirit in your columns—mence from the the sign of God's creation; and end of the day, the sign man and all—"that"

San Francisco,

THANKS.—Mr. parture with the presses his thanks and societies who support. Mr. B. ceeds from here expects to receive ment to enable second tour to and Palestine first his attention first Mr. Benjamin script of "Notes we are told, will test.

SHARKY.—From the 15th inst., w Casserly, candid State, during th ifornia, wanted following burden tions of the Le in English and \$7 per one thou \$13 for Spanish islatore to be p A governments San Francisco, be published, a contract was years. The ta have made abo for 1000 ems i in the Atlantic Prussia about of interest.

CLERICAL S clergy in Fran olics, Protesta the State. T tion to a reg emoluments— may be paid l ia's, mases, t tions. The but 40,000 £1,600. For from 1,500 t of towns, and and Jewish r francs for cou country prie pense of the at the cost Mitchell's Le

"DISASTER" like convul the primary expose to us suppose to h my of civil are like tho ful lessons maker."

heart. The same, is precisely the case with our age, and it reflects but poorly on the intelligence of any Israelite, who would say, that the same will not continue to be throughout the generations of Israel, until the time arrives when we shall have a "new heart."

Mr. Editor, I would like to say much on the value of the sign, but as it is, I fear, too much space has been occupied in your columns—I would like to commence from the common blade of grass, the sign of God's goodness to the brute creation; and end with the great luminary of the day, the sign of God's goodness to man and all "that in the world is."

A. J. C.

San Francisco, June 2d, 1861.

THANKS.—Mr. Benjamin, before his departure with the next overland mail, expresses his thanks to the numerous friends and societies who awarded to him their support. Mr. Benjamin intends to proceed from here to England, where he expects to receive sufficient encouragement to enable him to undertake his second tour to the East. It is Arabia and Palestine which he wants to direct his attention first.

Mr. Benjamin takes with him a manuscript of "Notes on California," which, we are told, will prove a work of interest.

SHARKY.—From an item in the *Call* of the 15th inst., we learn that Mr. Eugene Casserly, candidate for Governor of this State, during the first Legislature of California, wanted to palm on the State the following burden: All laws and resolutions of the Legislature to be published in English and Spanish in book form, at \$7 per one thousand ems for English, and \$13 for Spanish; all printing for the Legislature to be performed at the same rate. A governmental paper to be published in San Francisco, in which all laws were to be published, also at the same rate. The contract was to be given out for five years. The tax during that period would have made about \$20,000,000. The price for 1000 ems in this State now is 75 cts; in the Atlantic States about 37 cents; in Prussia about 6 or 7 cents. This item is of interest.

CLERICAL SALARIES IN FRANCE.—The clergy in France, of all religions, Catholics, Protestants and Jews, are paid by the State. The ministers have, in addition to a regular salary, the "casual" emoluments—that is to say, whatever may be paid by private persons for burials, masses, and other clerical ministrations. The salary for Archbishops is but 40,000 francs per year, which is \$1,600. For Bishops, it is 12,000 francs from 1,500 to 2,000 francs for the cures of towns, and for Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis. From 800 to 1,000 francs for country priests. The cures and country priests are also lodged at the expense of the Communes; and the bishops at the cost of the Departments.—*John Mitchell's Letters.*

"DISASTERS OF LIFE," says a late writer, "like convulsions of the earth, lay bare the primary strata of human nature; they expose to us elements we might forget, or suppose to be transmuted by the alchemy of civilization. In this respect they are like those geological expositions, useful lessons and mementoes to the law maker."

OLD ENGLISH CUSTOM.—Watching for the Dead on St. Mark's and Midsummer

Eve was formerly customary in Yorkshire. On St. Mark's Eve, [April 24,] persons would sit and watch in the church porch, from 11 o'clock at night till 1 in the morning. In the third year, [for it must be done thrice,] the watchers were said to see the spectres of all those who were to die the next year pass by into the church. The same custom Midsummer eve is thus noticed in the *Connoisseur*, No. 56: "I am sure my own sister Hetty who died just before Christmas, stood in the church porch last Midsummer Eve, to see all that were to die in that year in our parish; and she saw her own apparition." In the "Athenian Oracle," vol. ii. p. 515, we find: "On last—Eve, nine others, besides my elf, went into a church porch with an expectation of seeing those who should die that year: but about eleven o'clock, I was so afraid that I left them; and all the nine did positively affirm to me, that about an hour after, the church-doors flying open, the minister, [who it seems, was much troubled that night in his sleep,] with such as should die that year, did appear in order, which persons they named to me; and they appeared all then very healthful, but six of them died in six weeks after, in the very same order that they appeared." Mrs. Bray relates that at Tavistock, Devon, two brothers sat up one midsummer Eve, in the church porch from an idea that if at twelve o'clock at night, they looked through the key-hole of the door, they would see all those who were to die that year walk into the church from the opposite doorway. They fancied they saw themselves in the funeral procession! Certain it is that they both died within a very short time from this watching.

SINGULAR IMPRESSION.—Grimaldi, the father of the celebrated "Joe," the clown had a vague and profound dread of the 14th day of the month. At its approach, he was always nervous, disquieted, and anxious; directly it has passed, he was another man again, and invariably exclaimed in his broken English, "Ah! now I am safe for another month." But it is remarkable that Grimaldi actually died on the 14th day of March, and that he was christened, and married, on the 14th of the month.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—The *Alta* says: Sometime since we purchased, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure the neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken, a teaspoonful at a dose, repeated several times at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since then tried the recipe on the recommendation of the "Alta," and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one case the sufferer, a lady, had been afflicted with acute pains for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her suffering, when a teaspoonful of the solution of sal ammoniac in camphor water relieved her within a couple of minutes. Whether the recipe will cure all attacks of neuralgia is a question which we cannot answer; that it will cure many we are well assured.

FOR STATE PRINTER,
BENJ. P. AVERY,
Of Yuba.

WAVES OF FIRE.—A traveler in the Sandwich Islands, while visiting the volcano near Hilo, witnessed a wonderful phenomenon. As he was sitting at lunch on a high bank overlooking the crater, with his face turned to avoid the intense heat, he was startled by a noise like the rushing of vast bodies of water, and was obliged to run to escape the great heat. The whole surface of the lake was in the wildest commotion, wave dashing on wave. Great billows of fire rolled from every side of the lake, meeting the fierce conflict, receding and rushing together again with increased force, shooting into the air, perhaps a hundred feet, a vast spiral body of red liquid lava, which finally combed over and fell, in a graceful spray, back into the lake again. When the lake was restored to its usual order, it seemed to have fallen at least ten feet.

EXPENSIVE.—The pecuniary loss, which the country has already suffered from the Jeff Davis rebellion cannot be less than \$500,000,000. Does any body suppose that the people will consent to patch up with any half-way arrangement a controversy which has cost them so dear, and leave it to be revived again hereafter? Such a supposition is absurd. The business is now to be finished, and settled for ever, so that it can never be brought up for consideration again.

BIRTH.

In this city, June 21, the wife of Simon renk, of a Daughter.

In this city, June 26, the wife of Tobias Shaw of a Son.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHA
The members of this Association are notified, that the regular monthly meeting will be held every second Sunday in the month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Platt's New Music Hall, on Montgomery str.

By order,

ISALAH COHN, Secretary.

CHEBRA BERITH SHALOME.

The regular monthly meetings of this Society will take place every first Sunday in the month, at Platt's Music Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
S. DANIELEWICZ,
Secretary.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURE

AND

DEALER

MARBLE

Grave Stones.



Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner at the lowest prices

GREENHOOD & NEWBAUER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Coal Dealers;
NO. 55 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Keeps constantly on hand an Assortment of all kinds of Coal.
ORDERS from the Country promptly attended to.

HARMONIA,

Select
INFANT, DAY AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL,

Sutter, near Stockton street; in the building formerly used as a City School, and originally as a church.

The Day School.

The undersigned has opened a regular Day School, under his own management and that of a well known public school lady teacher, and such assistance as the wants of the school may call for.

This school, in operation since the 1st of June, is an extension of the Hephtsi-bah School (established July 1854), and is managed exactly like the public schools; with the difference that it aims at developing the moral faculties simultaneously with the intellectual powers: its efforts will be—as have been those of the Hephtsi-bah School these seven years—to afford the children an education besides instruction; to supply a want very much felt in our system of education. We have too many "clever girls" and "smart boys;" we should like to see obedient children, and good men.

SEWING CROTCHETING, EMBROIDERY AND
MUSIC.

These accomplishments, so necessary for the future housekeeper, are taught at the school, as necessary branches of a common school education.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.—Pupils, already advanced in the elementary branches, will be taught French and German, if desired.

A number of German parents, who wish their children early to learn to speak German. To satisfy this demand, provisions are made for the German to be read as a medium of instruction for those children, whose parents desire it.

MUSIC.—This ornamental branch, frequently so injudiciously taught, without regard to health; to talent, and to the probability of the student's being able to bring it to any perfection and of practicing it when acquired—will also be taught as soon as there will be any appreciable demand for it.

The Infant School.

A School, after the model of the Prussian Verwahrungsanstalten, under the management of ladies, whose gentleness, suavity of manners and deportment—the first requisites in the early training of youth—cannot fail to exert a healthy influence over the whole after life of the Pupils, is still a desideratum in this city.

The Harmonia School is making every effort to supply this want, and rejoice already in such a promising patronage, that the cooperation of a second lady was secured since the short time of its existence; to that ample justice can be done to the school.

Parents have the choice to have their children addressed in German or English.

The confinement of children at too early an age, and their premature intellectual development, is highly deprecable. Yet, many parents find it, as we are, acceptable to see their children guarded from street influences and (home) accidents, by placing them under the guardianship of ladies, who by a motherly treatment, will very early and especially cultivate in them the affectional and moral faculties; who will entertain them agreeably—partly by instruction, by stories, by playthings and otherwise; and that, in a locality so large and lofty, that, while keeps the young from the dangers and influences of the street, cannot be considered confinement.

The Harmonia (upper) School-room measures 32 by 50, is 18 feet high, with a play ground of 10 by 70 feet for the girls, and another of the same dimensions for the boys; situated in one of the most healthy localities, with an appropriate internal arrangement and management, affording to pupils those rare accommodations.

Such a school ought to meet with that support which similar establishments have met in Prussia and northern Germany; in which country, these institutions, on account of their usefulness, are the special care and provision of Government.

The devotion of the undersigned to the cause of education is fully known, by his labors in this city since full seven years. He is determined to make the Harmonia School his special care; so that, while it is principally under the management of ladies—a great advantage for the young—he will, by his special care and superintendence, try to introduce into it that harmony and unity of action which is so necessary for the maintenance of a sound and healthy discipline.

Special care will be taken to see the children safely to and from school. Children living on the other side of the railroad will be sent for; particularly those who have to cross the Market street railroad-track.

Charges are those usual in other private schools in this city.

Apply at the School House daily from 9 A. M.; or at the "GLEANER" Office daily, from 12 to 2 P. M. Entrance, 517 Clay st.

Independent Classes;

in

NEEDLEWORK, EMBROIDERY, MUSIC, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Independent classes in the branches of this caption are in the process of forming for such pupils, who visit the different city schools.

These classes will be in session from three o'clock in the afternoon; so they interfere not with the regular school hours.

WHEELER
AND
WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
IMPROVED
FAMILY
Sewing
Machine.

WHEELER
AND
WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
IMPROVED
FAMILY
Sewing
Machine.

All former objections
overcome!

NO LEATHER PAD USED ON
NEW STYLE MACHINE.

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER
And
TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!

Prices greatly reduced

Send for a circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.

The Mission Woolen Mills use
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE
in making up overshirts, coats, suits, &c.

They now use from forty to fifty
constantly, and are
turning out
the
FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

THE CLEANER.
DRY GOODS.
NEW STORE.
H. W. STEIN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTS,
Always on hand, a general assortment of
Tailors' Trimmings
...AND...
BILLIARD CLOTHS,
AND CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,
140 Sacramento street.
Three doors above Montgomery, San Francisco.

Mr. H. W. Stein has just returned from Europe, where
he has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with
the choicest of the above goods.

HARRIS & COLEMAN,
—IMPORTERS OF—
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, RIBBONS,
BUTTONS,
VELVETS,
LACES,
SILKS,
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
NO. 95 CALIFORNIA STREET,
San Francisco.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Encourage Home Manufacture
MANUFACTURING BAZAAR,
209 Clay Street opposite the Plaza.
SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO
order with neatness and dispatch, at from \$2.50 to \$12
each. Ladies and Children's Clothing constantly on hand
and made to order, of the latest style.
Dress Making and Sewing of all kinds done at the
shortest notice with a machine or by hand.
MOURNING GARMENTS constantly on hand and
made to order at the shortest notice.
GO TO THE
MANUFACTURING BAZAAR,
You can get outfits
FOR TRAVELING ON STEAMER
At the shortest notice and on the most reasonable
terms.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
MADAME PLUMMER,
209 Clay street opposite upper side of the Plaza.

STEINHART BROS.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS, ETC.

N. W. Corner of California & Bat-
tery streets.
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. GOODMAN,
Wholesale Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, Etc.,
and Children's Shoes, Etc.,
Corner California and Sansome Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. D. DYER'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
166 CLAY STREET,
A Few Doors Above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHN WIGMORE'S
OFFICE AND STORE
Furniture Manufactory,
No. 423 California st.,
San Francisco

DESKS,
BOOK CASES, AND SHOW CASES,
OF ALL KINDS, for sale as above

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. **B. PRICE**
ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
BATTERY STREET
San Francisco. dec17.

EINSTEIN BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF
BOOTS & SHOES
61 Battery st., near California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST Premium Again!!!
BEING THE
SEVENTH
TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS
R. H. VANCE,
Cor. Montgomery & Sacramento sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PRE-
MIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best am-
brotypes and Photographs, it is guaranteed that all who
favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than
can be produced at a other rooms in the State. I would
say to my patrons that I am now producing better work
than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the
times.
Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent., no
one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on ac-
count of prices.
Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Hav-
ing over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases
and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter
dispose of them at about New York prices.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the
law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every de-
scription. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the short-
est notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
DOOR PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT
NEWELL'S
COUGH SYRUP
IS EQUAL
To its Advertised Merits.

PIONEER
Paper Box
Manufactory.
I. CHARLES,
110 Sacramento st.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy Boxes. Every des-
cription of Boxes made to order in 24 hours. Boxes of all
kinds constantly on hand.

NOTICE
From, and after this, date, Mr. Stepbacher is our
authorized agent for the "Israelite" and the "Star."
BLOCK & Co.

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with
despatch. ap9.3m

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 69 Sacramento Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OFFNER BRIEF:
Erschienen, und in allen Buchhandlungen.
zu haben: "Offener Brief an die Radical Re-
former Dr. Dr. Geiger in Breslau, Philipson
in Magdeburg und Einhorn in Baltimore Von
A. S. in San Francisco. Preis 50 cts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
A. S. ROSENBAUM & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine
HAVANA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, ETC.,
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb1

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
SECOND STREET
Corner of Folsom.
The Best Lager Beer in the State.
THE COUNTRY SUPPLIED AT THE MOST
REASONABLE TERMS.
HOELSCHES, WIELAND & CO.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS & TOBACCO
CORNER SACRAMENTO & BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Genuine Meerschaum
PIPES.
A. WASSERMAN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
Dry and Fancy Goods, Cigars,
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
etc., etc., etc.

CLOTHING, &c.

SIMON, L. DINKELSPIEL.
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

FIRST CLASS LODGINGS
—AT THE—
What Cheer
HOUSE.
San Francisco,
In great abundance at the LOWEST RATES.

REMOVAL.
FANCY - MILLINERY,
and
DRY GOODS.

—O—
JACOB COHEN & CO. have removed from No. 411
Sacramento street to the three-story brick build-
ing No. 402 Sansome street.

J. L. SMILEY, J. S. YERKES, J. T. VOIGT.
SMILEY, YERKES & VOIGT.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
SALESMEN.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.
SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FANCY GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
AND BLANKETS

PIONEER SAN FRANCISCO
LETTER EXPRESS
DELIVERS LETTERS to all parts of the City, East &
Taylor street, for Three cents. Notices of meetings
Invitation Cards, Circulars, etc., promptly delivered at
reasonable rates. Persons wishing their letters taken
from the Post Office, and promptly delivered at their place
of business or residence, will please leave their orders at
the Office.
Boxes for the reception of Letters at the principal
nurs.
Envelopes (prepaid) can be obtained at the office at the
low price of \$3.40 per hundred. S. G. HARTLEY, Prop.
Office with State Telegraph Co., 630 Montgomery st.

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SAN F
S. GANS &
The best of M
plied to Hotels, &c.
Marketing deliv
the City F
Mr. S. Isaac, Sale
partment.
Mr. R. Jacobson.
KOSHER
LEOPOLD
PIONEER
CORNER BUTT
Respectfully info
now keeps Kosher
the best quality.
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has opened a new stand
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All orders pr
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of he city.
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supplied to Hotel
The best smoke
of all kinds.
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INSURA
JACOB F. SHABE
KOSH
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Also, some choice
and Old
Delivered to any

BUTCHERS, &c.

WINCHESTER



MARKET
88 Kearny Str, Bet. Pine
and Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
S. GANS & CO., Proprietors.

The best of Meats and Vegetables supplied to Hotels, &c. on reasonable terms
Marketing delivered to any part of the City Free of charge.

Mr. S. Isaac, Salesman for the Kosher department.
Mr. R. Jacobson, Shoehet.

KOSHER MEAT.

LEOPOLD BREISACHER,
PIONEER MARKET

CORNER BUTTER AND DUPONT STS.
Respectfully informs the Israelites that he now keeps Kosher Meat of all kinds, and of the best quality.

D. WOLF

Rego to inform his former friends and patrons, that he has opened a new stand at the

NEW WORLD MARKET,

NO. 2 & 3.
at Commercial st., between Liedesdorf & Sansome.
here he will be pleased to receive his former customers, and to serve them with

PRIME VEAL, MUTTON, BEEF, FRESH & SMOKED.

Prices the most reasonable.
All orders promptly executed, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

Second Street Market,

No. 116 Second Street Corner of Minna St.

MOSES DAVIES,
Proprietor.

THE best of MEATS and Vegetables supplied to Hotels &c. on reasonable terms
The best smoked beef, tongues and sausages of all kinds.

Wm. Winter

Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

South side of Washington st. west of Dupont.

San Francisco.

SHABER & FARRAN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS
(and
House Broker

228 Montgomery st, betw. Pine & Bush.

INSURANCE EFFECTED.

JACOB F. SHABER, SAM. M. FARRAN.

KOSHER WINE!

KOHLER & FROHLING,
180 Montgomery St. (Montgomery Block)

RECEIVED LATELY FROM OUR VINEYARDS in Los Angeles, a lot of excellent

Muscat Wine

\$2 PER GALLON.

Made expressly for the Holy days;
Also, some choice NATIVE PORT WINE, ANGELICA and Old WHITE WINE of vintage 1857.

Delivered to any part of the City FREE.

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

At 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

R. D. W. DAVIS.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,

COR. OF HALLECK & SANSOME STS.

Salesroom,

Fireproof Brick Building,

Corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

MERCHANTS in the Country who

wish to trust us with their orders, for the purchase of all kinds of merchandise, can have them properly attended to, by allowing us 5 per cent commission.

Our business connection will greatly facilitate our labors, and we can guarantee promptness, cheapness and despatch.

Goods purchased at auction at the same rate.

ASHIM & BROTHER,
Cor. Leidesdorf & Sacramento streets.

Card.

ASHIM & BRO.

ASHIM & BRO., SOLE AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having established a HOUSE IN NEW YORK, which will receive the personal attention of Mr. SOLOMON

ASHIM, would respectfully inform public that they are now prepared to execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, on the most reasonable terms, and from their long establishment in this city, and their thorough knowledge of the markets, flatter themselves they are fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders; at the same time they will continue their

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

And solicit Commissions, upon which they will MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES.

ASHIM & BRO.

N. E. cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorf sts. Je29

WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 60

L. MILLER.

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

American Beef.

ORDERS to any part of the City and Country, will be forwarded with the greatest promptness.

M. Klein,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES.

LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS

252 Kearny Street,

1009 (Old number 1)

Near Broadway, San Francisco.

Orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the City free of Charge.

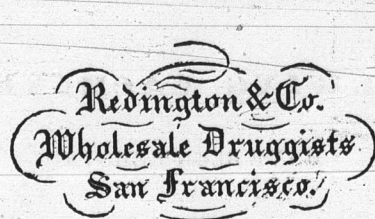
LETTERS AT OUR OFFICE.

Mr. S. Stein, as also Mr. Jacob Sturman may find letters addressed to them at our office.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO.,
NEW YORK.

RICE, COFFIN & CO.,
MARYSVILLE.



HAVING PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS

through our New York house by which we purchase direct from the manufacturers and importers, we are enabled to offer greater inducements to the drug trade on the Pacific coast, than have ever before been offered. We import in large quantities all the principal leading articles in the drug business, and are prepared to

Supply the Jobbing trade on terms which they will find much more to their advantage than purchasing in New York, in small quantities.

To Retail Druggists & Apothecaries, we would say that we have a full and complete assortment of every article required by a city or country dealer; that we guarantee the purity and genuineness of all articles sold from our establishment, and that our advantages in purchasing enable us to sell at LOWER AVERAGE PRICES than other houses. We invite the attention of the

Grocery Trade & Country Dealers

To our extra facilities for supplying many articles required in that trade. We import

ENGLISH SAL SODA

in large quantities, and we have also a contract with the American manufacturers for a full supply.

Preston & Merrill's and Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

We receive in large lots direct from the manufacturers, and offer them for sale at the lowest market prices.

We also have the exclusive agency on the Pacific coast of

Henry Thayer & Co's Medicinal Fluid Extracts;
Winchester's Syrup of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda;
And the celebrated

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

Particular attention will be paid to the

MEXICAN AND SANDWICH ISLAND TRADES.

All the popular Patent Medicines received direct from the proprietors.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Drug Importers
105 and 107 Clay street

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

First Premium

FOR THEIR

Unrivalled Axle Grease!

Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their

FIRST CLASS PREMIUM

for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

Home Manufacture

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for the

Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease

has more than doubled during the present season. And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends of "CALIFORNIA PRODUCE," who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST lubricating Medium for Carriage wheels, etc.,

EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
ap. 26-3m Natoma street, San Francisco,

UNION COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

On Second street, between Tehama and Folsom streets.

Messrs. DUPOUEY BROS. Directors

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR FOR 1861 commences at this Institution January 14th, inst., and closes December 24th.

The Directors are confident that their method of teaching, so successfully tested during the past session, is calculated to meet the favor of the friends of education, and parents especially.

The course of instruction comprises—
First—A general course of English, from the elements to the higher branches.

Second—The usual course of Latin and Greek authors pursued in Colleges and Universities.

Third—A complete course of Natural Science and Mathematics, with experimental illustrations and practical applications.

Fourth—The commercial branches, such as Book-keeping, etc.

Fifth—Four modern languages—German, French Spanish, and Italian.

A thorough education is afforded by this range of studies, detailed in Prospectus under the respective heads of "The Elementary, Collegiate, Mathematical and Commercial Courses."

TERMS—For day Scholars.....from \$750 to \$1
For Boarders.....from \$40 to \$5
Extra charge for Washing, Books, and Stationary, and Music Lessons.

DR. BOURNE'S BATHS.

Market St., oppsite Montgomery.

Great Reduction in the Charge for Baths.

Only Four Bits (Fifty cents) per Bath,

.... FOK....

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, and VAPOR OR

Steam Baths!
If Ten Dollars' Worth of Tickets are Purchased.

Eight Tickets for \$5 Dollars!

(62½ Cents per Bath.)

SINGLE BATH, ONLY 75 CENTS.

ELECTRICITY
Applied in every possible manner at same price as for Baths.

IN MAKING THE ABOVE STATED reduction in price, the proprietor confidently anticipates the increase of demand for Baths which the well known benefits obtained from their use, and the skill and caution with which they are administered, and the scrupulous attention given to cleanliness in every department, with the fact that THESE ARE THE ONLY BATHS WHOSE USE IS NOT permitted to persons suffering from loathsome or infectious disorders—all combine to warrant, and which alone can sustain low figures. The friends of the establishment are respectfully requested to continue their good offices in its behalf among their friends and acquaintances. je24

R. JACOBSON.

225 Post st,

has constantly on hand

ספרים תורה, תפילין, מזוזות, מגילות שופרות, למודי הקריאה, תפלות חומשים, סליחות, מחזורים, הגדות תחנון, לוחות, תיקן לילי שבועות והור"ק קינות, ספר החיים, ציצית וטליתות

HOPPS & KANARY

ORNAENTAL AND SIGN PAINTING

of every Description and Style;
This well known old Firm is to be found on Sansome street between California and Pine streets.

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors

Southwest Corner California and Fr. t-streets

Business of the Gleaner.

All communications on business, for the Gleaner are to be forwarded to the new office temporarily located on Washington st.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical & Surgical Institute.
SACRAMENTO STREET, BELOW MONTGOMERY.
Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854 FOR THE
permanent cure of all Chronic and Private
Diseases, and the SUPPRESSION OF
QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War;
Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of
Honored; Chief Surgeon to the Military
Hospital of Pesth, Hungary;
the late Lecturer on Diseases of
the Genito Urinary Organs,
and Diseases of Women
and Children, and
Honorary Member
of the Philadelphia College
of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment
of diseases peculiar to Women and
Children.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 9 A. M., to 9 P. M.
Communications strictly confidential.
Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Consultations
by letter or otherwise, FREE.
Address, DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco.

D. J. OLIVER
HAS NOW LANDING AND IN STORE \$170,000 worth of
Paints, Oils,
WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL,
ALCOHOL, VARNISH,
BRUSHES, GLUE,
ETC., ETC.,
Which he offers for sale at reduced rates.

Paints, Oils, Window Glass
DEPOT,
316 and 318 Washington st., (866, 868 old
numbers.)

CAMPBELL DISTILLED DAILY.

PHOENIX WORKS:

JONATHAN KITTREDGE, proprietor
MANUFACTURER OF FIRE PROOF
Doors, Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison cells
Railings, Gratings, Balconies, Bolts, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work.
A large assortment of second-hand Doors
and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale
at very low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.
No. 708 Battery street, near Pacific,
ap. 26 6m. SAN FRANCISCO.

THOMAS J. L. SMILEY & CO.
THOMAS J. L. SMILEY & CO. will con-
tinue the Auction and Commission business,
and respectfully solicit a continuance of public
patronage.

SALEDAYS:
MONDAYS.

Regular Sales of French, British and American
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Regular sales of Boots, Ladies' shoes, Clothing
Fancy Goods, &c.

I. N. CHOYNSKI

Respectfully informs his friends that he is
ready to execute Deeds, Mortgages, Transla-
tions and powers of Attorney.

Collections from all parts of Europe promptly
attended to.

Letters in all modern Languages written at
short notice; as also Copying done with neat-
ness and dispatch.

Orders may be left at the "Reporters
Union," Dunbar Alley; or at 103 Merchant
street
I. N. CHOYNSKI,
"Evening Post" Office

BUY ALL YOUR
Diamonds
....OF....

TUCKER!

BUY ALL YOUR
SILVERWARE
....OF....

TUCKER!

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

47 Montgomery Street,

Next to corner of Bush

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE

to all who feel an interest in Sewing

Machines, that

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING

MACHINES WILL DO

BETTER WORK

On a greater range of fabrics—that is, on as
light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any
other Family Sewing Machine before the
public is capable of doing; that the work can
be done

WITH GREATER EASE

And with fewer interruptions: and that in
ALL the important requisites of a Sewing
Machine, Singer's Machines at \$100 are
cheaper than any other kind at \$50. I am
now selling our

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

PLAIN—at..... \$50

CABINETS—at..... 75

LES LER A, or traverse Shuttel Ma-

chine, an entirely new and in-

comparable Family Sewing Ma-

chine, and adapted to light Ma-

nufacturing \$90

Do not allow yourselves to purchase a

CHAIN STITCH machine, either double or single

thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain

stitch machines have a cord on the under side

of the fabric, and the work soon wears out.

Work done on Singer's Machines will outwear

any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor

or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.

J. H. DUNNELL,

47 Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

MRS. S. MARKS HAS REMOVED her
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT from
No. 226 Dupont street, to 617 Sacramento
Where she will be pleased to receive her numerous
friends and the public in general.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL DO WELL TO
give her a call, and examine her large and assorted
Stock of Millinery Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. Mark's
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Millinery Establishment,
617 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery
and Kearney streets.

Orders from the country promptly at-
tended to at the shortest notice.

J. R. BRANDON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.

NO. 10 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
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cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, Texas, May 16th, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to speak in regard to
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medicine, and all the physicians I could hear of, without
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"John A. Smith."

"RICHMOND, Texas, May 7, 1860.
"MISSSES. BARNES & PARK: I am having considerable
for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. They
have us all, speak in the highest praise of its value. It
kind enough to forward me some more.
Yours, truly,
O. H. PETERMAN."

"ATWATER, Texas, April 22, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN: I am a practicing physician at this place,
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Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar for Consumption. I have
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Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as I
commenced its use, I began to grow better. The
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soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter,
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Truly yours,
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This article so harmonizes with the vital functions of
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